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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR
1952

W. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.S.I.A.
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Chairman of Council:

Councillor S. L. COLLIER, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman of Council:

Councillor H. A. CARPENTER.

Members of the Health Committee:

Councillor H. J. WHITE. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G. D. CATTON, B.Sc.,

Councillor Mrs. H. I. SHERWOOD.

Councillor A. G. DACOMBE, J.P.

Councillor B. DUNGAY.

Councillor W. H. HITCHCOCK.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(With Qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:

W. WALMSLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and
Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. L. SNOWDEN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Smoke Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute
of Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate,
Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. ASTIN

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

N. T. HUDSON

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Chief Clerk:

A. C. AYLESBURY

Clerks:

MRS. I. T. NEWCOMBE.
MISS J. STEVENS.

General Assistant:

W. G. HOWE.

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the Farnborough Urban
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report
to you for the year 1952.

The health of the district during the year
was satisfactory and infectious diseases showed decreases
on the average yearly figures.

There were two cases of Poliomyelitis during
the year, one a civil and the other a military person.
Both cases recovered. This disease seems to have rather
a long incubation period.

There were no fatal cases of Measles or
Whooping Cough and no case of Diphtheria has been notified
since 1945 - a fact which is common to many areas of the
county now.

The Mass Radiography Unit again visited in
May and June and the results of the examinations are given
later in the report.

There was a country-wide outbreak of Influenza
during the winter months but the district did not suffer
unduly.

There are no other matters which call for
comment.

I wish to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Mr. Snowden, and the members of the Staff for the good and
conscientious way in which they have worked during the year.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area	.. .. .	4,310.81 acres.
Population (Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-Year 1952)	.. .. .	26,820
Population at Census, 1951	.. .. .	27,702
Number of dwelling-houses (at December, 1952)	.. .. .	5,595
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£220,475
Rates in the £	.. .. .	18/6d.
Product of a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£901. 13s. 7d.

Live Births.

Males. Females. Total.

Legitimate	..	..	234	227	461
Illegitimate	..	..	5	6	11
			—	—	—
			239	233	472
			—	—	—

Birth rate per 1,000 population	(Live Births)	..	19.1 (standardised)
" " " " " "	" "	..	17.6 (crude)
National rate	" " "	..	15.5

Still Births.

Males. Females. Total.

Legitimate	..	..	3	1	4
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			—	—	—
			3	1	4
			—	—	—

Still birth rate per 1,000 population	..	0.15
National rate " " "	..	0.36

Deaths.

Males. Females. Total.

Deaths from all causes	..	112	91	203
Death rate per 1,000 population (Crude)				7.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (Standardised)				10.13
National rate per 1,000 population	..			11.2
Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, Childbirth:-				
(a) From Sepsis	..	..	Nil	
(b) From other causes	..	..	1	
Death rates from Puerperal causes per 1,000 Total Births				
(i.e. Live and Still births) including abortion:-				

Cause.	Rate in Farnborough.	National Rates per 1,000	
		Total (Live and Still) Births.	
Sepsis of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium	Nil	0.09	
Abortion with toxæmia..	Nil	0.02	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ..	Nil	0.21	
Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	Nil	0.09	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ..	2.1	0.04	
Abortion with sepsis ..	Nil	0.07	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Nil	0.20	

Death of Infants under one year of age:-

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	10	5	15
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			—	—	—
			10	5	15
			—	—	—

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	31.78
National Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	25.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..	..	32.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..	..	Nil.

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age:-

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	..	..	6	4	10
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			—	—	—
			6	4	10
			—	—	—

Causes of Death:-

			Male.	Female.
	All Causes	..	112	91
			—	—
1.	Tuberculosis respiratory	.. ..	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis (other)	.. ..	0	0
3.	Syphilitic disease	.. ..	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	.. ..	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	.. ..	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infections	.. ..	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	.. ..	0	0
8.	Measles	.. ..	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases		0	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	0	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		3	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	..	0	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	..	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		14	11
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	.. ..	0	1
16.	Diabetes	.. ..	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system		7	10
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	12	8
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	5	0
20.	Other heart disease.	.. ..	13	21
21.	Other circulatory disease	.. ..	4	4
22.	Influenza	.. ..	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	.. ..	5	5
24.	Bronchitis	.. ..	8	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system		2	0

Causes of Death contd:-

	Male.	Female.
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	0	1
31. Congenital malformations. ..	3	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	8
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	4	0
34. All other accidents	9	3
35. Suicide	1	0
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	0	0

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc. are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester for examination. Water samples are sent to the Clinical Research Association Limited, London, for analysis.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with two ambulances is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Senior Head Driver at Aldershot (Tel. No. Aldershot 2244).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district:-

Name.	Address.	Part of District covered.
Nurse Evans.	105, Highgate Lane.	North & West Wards.
Nurse Stiling.	49, Guildford Rd.	South Ward.
Nurse Hoffman.	14, West Road.	Hawley Lane Estate.
Male Nurse	10, Highland Close,	
Mr. P. Fisher.	Aldershot, Hants.	Whole District.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

These services are provided and administered by the Hampshire County Council.

Child Welfare and Maternity Centres.

Cove:-	St. Christopher's Church Hall. Every Wednesday at 2.0 p.m.
Farnborough:-	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Rd. Every Tuesday at 2.0 p.m.
Hawley Lane Estate:-	Hall of the Good Shepherd, Sand Hill 1st and 3rd Fridays at 2.0 p.m.

Child Welfare and Maternity Centres contd.

Marlborough Lines

Welfare Centre:-

Every Tuesday at 2.0 p.m.

Pinehurst Welfare

Centre:-

Every Thursday at 2.0 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Farnborough:-

St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Rd.
1st Thursday in the month at
2.0 p.m.

Orthopædic Clinic.

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopædic Hospital Management Committee.

St. Marks Church Rooms, Queens Road, Farnborough.
(For school and pre-school children)

Surgeon's Clinic.

1st Tuesday, odd months at 10 a.m.

Remedial Clinic.

Every Wednesday 9.30 a.m. onwards.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for certain other aspects of treatment.

Manor Park House,
Aldershot:-

Monday 2.0 p.m. Artificial
pneumothorax refills.
Tuesday, 9.45 a.m.) Patients
Saturday, 9.45 a.m.) - previously
examined.
Tuesday, 11.15 a.m. New patients.

Venereal Disease Clinic.

Manor Park House,
Aldershot:-

Males - Mondays 5.0 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.
Females - Wednesdays 9.0 a.m. - 12
noon and 2.0 p.m. - 4.0
p.m.

Speech Clinic.

School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

Tuesdays - 1.30 p.m.
Fridays - 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Cleansing Clinic.

St. George's Road East, Mondays and Thursdays - 9.30 a.m.-
Aldershot:- 11.0 a.m.

Eye Clinic (By appointment only).

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility, administered by the County Council.

School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

Every Thursday - 9.30 a.m. and
1.30 p.m.

Dental Clinic (For school and pre-school children,
expectant and nursing mothers.)

St. Mark's Church
Rooms, Farnborough:-

Held as required but normally every Monday at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. (Attendance by appointment only).

Child Guidance.

School Clinic, St.
George's Road East,
Aldershot:-

Every Monday and Wednesday all day (by appointment only).

Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church
Rooms, Farnborough:-

Held every Tuesday morning at
9.30 a.m. (No appointment
necessary).

Family Planning Clinic.

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Fridays in each month from 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic.

Aldershot Hospital:-

Every Wednesday, 2.0 - 5.0 p.m.
(Dr. J. Slorach).

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment.

Aldershot Hospital)
Farnham County Hospital) - By appointment.
(Physiotherapy Department))

Moral Welfare Officer.

Miss Wells, 75, York Road, Farnborough.

Health Visitors.

There are ordinarily four Health Visitors for the District. The Staff at present is as follows:-

Cove and Hawley Child Welfare Centres:-

Miss L. M. Cole, H.V., S.C.M.,
 " " " " S.B.N.,

Pinehurst Child Welfare
Centre:-

Mrs. Smith, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Farnborough Child
Welfare Centre:-

Mrs. V. Longdon, H.V., S.C.M.,
S.R.N.

Marlborough Lines Child
Welfare Centre:-

Miss Bateman, S.C.M., S.R.N.

Midwifery Service.

This service is under the control of the County Medical Officer. The following arrangements were in operation during the year:-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Part of District Covered.</u>
Nurse Hoffman.	14, West Road.	Hawley Lane Estate.
Nurse Norris.	19, Stubbs Moor Road.	Cove and Minley Estates.

The North and South Wards are divided between the Nurses according to requirements.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 54 compared with a total of 831 in 1951:-

Disease.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Measles	9	601	66
Scarlet Fever. ..	15	13	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	1	2
Whooping Cough ..	27	205	37
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	3	1
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	0	1	0
Acute Pneumonia ..	1	3	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	2	0	6
Polio-encephalitis ..	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ..	0	1	1
Dysentery ..	0	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ..	0	1	0
Erysipelas ..	0	1	0

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 25, 11 male and 14 female cases. 10 cases were removed from the Register and the total number remaining at the end of the year was 154. This figure comprised 119 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (64 male and 55 female) and 35 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (16 male and 19 female).

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

Tuberculosis contd.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the District during May and June and details of the examinations carried out by them are as follows:-

	Male.	Female.
Total number X-rayed	684	1,302
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Active)	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Inactive)	16	40
Non-Tuberculosis abnormalities	24	52

In addition to the above figures, 4,589 persons were examined when the unit visited the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

Diphtheria Immunization.

The following statistics show the work carried out during the year:-

Children who were immunised under 5 years.. .. .	351
Children who were immunised between 5 - 14 years.. .. .	30
	—
	381
	—

Number of "Refresher" doses given during 1952:-

Children between 5 - 14 years	786
---------------------------------------	-----

The National and local propaganda in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation throughout the year had good effect.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified in the district during the year.

Meteorological Statistics, 1952.

<u>Month.</u>	Average Temperatures.		Average Humidity.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	
January	42.8°F.	33.5°F.	76%
February	44.1	32.3	73%
March	50.4	39.1	74%
April	59.4	40.7	65%
May.. .. .	66.1	47.8	64%
June.	68.9	49.6	60%
July.	73.3	54.4	54%
August	70.6	54.5	65%
September	60.6	44.8	64%
October	55.4	42.8	72%
November	45.1	34.4	79%
December	42.8	32.9	82%

Meteorological Statistics, 1952 contd.

Month.				Total Rainfall.	Total Sunshine.
January	..	..	..	50.4 mm.	85.3 hrs.
February	..	..	..	17.6	84.0
March..	..	..	..	62.3	93.7
April..	..	..	..	39.0	162.0
May ..	..	..	..	60.8	209.7
June ..	..	..	..	35.4	241.4
July ..	..	..	..	18.4	200.3
August.	..	..	..	65.7	176.9
September	..	..	..	87.7	128.6
October	..	..	..	90.8	88.8
November	..	..	..	84.2	55.0
December	..	..	..	71.1	55.4

I am obliged to the Meteorological Officer of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, for supplying the information for this section of my report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALMSLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my
Annual Report for 1952, and my thirteenth as your
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The report relates to the work of the
Department during the year ending 31st December, 1952,
but the figures relating to the Public Cleansing
Section are for the financial year ended 31st March,
1953.

Steady progress has been maintained in all
branches of the work.

A satisfactory feature was the conclusion
of arrangements with the Military Authorities whereby
all military refuse is brought to the Council's
controlled refuse tip, and refuse tips formerly used
by the Military closed down. An angledozer was
purchased to deal with the greater quantity of refuse.

The high output of salvage was maintained,
and the 1027 tons collected and sold was a record.
The fall in waste paper prices affected our income, but
not so severely as we expected. Our income of £5,831
was the second highest on record, being exceeded only
by the inflated income of last year.

We have made progress in the work of super-
vising food handling and food premises, and improvements
to premises have been assisted by the lifting of
restrictions on building.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of
the Health Committee and to the Medical Officer of
Health, Dr. W. Walmsley, for their continued interest
and support, and to the staff and workpeople for their
loyal and efficient service.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

Sources of Supply.

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is collected from springs in the Bagshot sands, and at Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath, it is pumped from deep wells in chalk.

Treatment.

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, sedimentation and sand filtration before being pumped into supply.

The Itchel, Greywell and Beenham's Heath sources have a total hardness of 19.5 grains per gallon, and at all these stations softening by lime process is carried out, in order to reduce the hardness to the statutory limit of 12 grains per gallon.

All sources are practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but are given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

Purity of Supply.

Samples of water are taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Conditions of Supply Generally.

The supply to all premises connected within the Urban District is constant, and laid on directly from the main to the house taps. Outside standpipes are mainly used for such purposes as gardens or car washing. Their use for domestic purposes is discouraged and only in exceptional circumstances allowed.

The consumption of water during 1952 was higher than in the preceding year and notwithstanding record summer peak demands, adequate supplies were at all times available for all purposes without restriction.

With a few exceptions, all houses in the district are provided with a piped supply from the mains.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid-Wessex Water Company for information supplied for this section of the Report.

Complaints are often received of sediment in the water. This is caused by the deposit of chalk resulting from the softening of the water and to the inadequacy of the softening arrangements. Repairs or alterations to the mains causes stirring up of the sediment which then finds its way through the house taps. The sediment, although inconvenient, is not injurious to health.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are two Sewage Disposal Works in the district, one situated in South Farnborough, and the other at Cove.

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the reorganisation of the Sewage Disposal Works, and the Ministry has held a Public Inquiry, the result of which is not yet known. It is proposed to close the Disposal works at South Farnborough, except for the treatment of storm water over three times the Dry Weather Flow, and to pump the whole of the sewage to the Cove Sewage Disposal Works, which it is proposed to redesign and enlarge. The new Works will be mechanised as far as practicable.

Forty-two premises by reason of distance or level are not connected to the Council's sewers. Fourteen of these are houses without proper drainage. The remainder are provided with cesspools or septic tanks.

The outstanding work on the small unsewered portion of the district in Cove described in my Report for 1949 has been carried out.

The group of premises concerned consisted of three dwellinghouses and some very old and dilapidated buildings used as a grocers and greengrocers shop, and some piggeries. Two of the houses were drained to a defective cesspool. One house had no drainage at all, all waste water going to a ditch, whilst the piggery, the buildings of which are in a very bad condition, also drained to a pit which overflowed on to the adjoining land. The shop had no water laid on, nor was there any drainage. All the premises were in close proximity to a stream.

A new shop has been constructed on an adjoining site. The drainage of the three dwellinghouses and shop has been connected to the sewer extended to these properties. The insanitary and dilapidated piggeries are being demolished, and new ones are to be constructed.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board for the prevention of pollution.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The table below shows the number and types of closet accommodation other than fresh water closets in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers.

Two of the pail closets are emptied bi-weekly by the Council.

Two pail closets in use at a private school were removed and waterclosets substituted.

Three pail closets in use at dwellinghouses were replaced with waterclosets as a result of the sewer extension in Hazel Avenue, Cove.

Pail or Elsan chemical-closets in use at moveable dwellings are not included in the table.

Ward	Pail Closets	Waste Water Closets	Cesspools	Septic Tanks
North	5	6	5	5
West	13	-	5	2
South	-	-	4	-

5. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

For many years the need for public conveniences in the South Ward has been acute, the need of conveniences for women being especially great. It is hoped that the conveniences for women will be constructed during 1953.

The cleansing of public conveniences is the responsibility of your Engineer and Surveyor.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

General.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse and the collection and disposal of salvage.

Three separate collections of refuse and salvage are operated, namely (a) dustbin refuse, (b) general salvage and (c) kitchen waste. Weekly emptying of dustbins is carried out; salvage is collected weekly and kitchen waste twice each week.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A weekly emptying of dustbins was maintained throughout the year. Dustbins are carried out and returned by your workmen. This is a considerable undertaking, particularly on our new estates, where in so many cases, the bins have to be carried long distances and through outbuildings.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

It is pleasing to report that negotiations with the Military, which have extended over some years, were completed, and all military refuse is now brought to the Council's controlled tip. Refuse tips in the area formerly used by the military were closed.

All refuse is disposed of at the controlled tip at Pinehurst. This is an excellent site, and fulfils two of the most important features of refuse disposal by controlled tipping, namely:-

- a) It is centrally situated, and is thus economical for haulage.
- b) It is reclaiming land which is at present practically useless and will make it available for sports fields or such other purposes as may be decided.

The tip is situated immediately adjacent to military barracks, and particular care has to be taken both to avoid any nuisance from dust and smell, and to prevent fire.

The question of dust is made difficult by reason of the fact that much of the military refuse is brought in non-tipping lorries and has to be shovelled from the lorries on to the tip. Dust cannot be avoided under such circumstances. Fly and insect infestation at the tip is kept under control by the regular application of insecticide.

At the request of the military we temporarily left the Pinehurst site in order to raise some low-lying land at Jersey Brow to enable them to extend their lorry and car parking facilities. This consisted of shallow tipping at a depth of from 3 ft. to 1 ft. on marshy ground. This tip, consisting of about three-quarters of an acre, was completed in March, 1953. I was rather concerned as to whether this depth of tipping on this type of ground would carry heavy lorries, but it has been in continuous use by heavy transport and appears to be satisfactory.

An angledozer with scraper was obtained for use at the tip and this equipment enabled us to handle the much greater quantity of refuse without the employment of additional labour.

Prospect Road (East) Tip - Water Pollution.

In my last two Annual Reports I described the trouble caused by surface water from this site. It will be recalled that Sulphuretted Hydrogen was being produced as the result of sulphur reducing bacteria acting upon organic matter in the refuse, resulting in smell and pollution of the watercourse. This nuisance was overcome by drawing off the contaminated water by means of a connection to the Council's sewer.

This effluent has been kept under regular observation during the year and the water tested at intervals. These tests showed fluctuating results varying with the rainfall, and the effluent is not yet in such a state that it can be diverted to the watercourse.

Salvage.

A total of 1027 tons of salvaged materials were collected and sold for the sum of £5,831, which is the largest quantity ever collected in any one year. It is equivalent to approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and an income of 19/6d. per house or premises per annum.

If this great quantity of material had been put into the dustbins and disposed of as refuse, not only would this large sum of money have been lost, but the cost of its disposal would have been very considerable.

It is interesting to look back to the start of the organisation, and record the quantities and the annual income from salvage for each year. They are as follows:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Income.</u>
1940/41	561	£1,621
1941/42	646	£1,895
1942/43	998	£3,599
1943/44	785	£2,941
1944/45	769	£2,986
1945/46	790	£2,900
1946/47	803	£3,213
1947/48	746	£3,544
1948/49	864	£4,117
1949/50	869	£4,046
1950/51	897	£4,529
1951/52	916	£8,332
1952/53	1,027	£5,831

The Salvage Stewards scheme continued in the district, and our 790 salvage stewards performed this voluntary work satisfactorily. When this voluntary scheme was inaugurated during the War it was not thought or intended that it would go on so long. I think it reflects great credit on our salvage stewards that, although a large number of them have been carrying out this voluntary work for the whole period, there has been no general request to be relieved of the duties.

64 tons of salvage were recovered from the controlled tip, for which a bonus of 1s.0d. per cwt. was paid to the workmen.

Waste Paper.

The year witnessed another of those great fluctuations of demand for waste paper which makes it so difficult for all concerned in paper salvage. In April there was a serious falling off in demand for the products of the paper and paper-board mills. This resulted in an excess of waste paper recovered over consumption, and all available storage accommodation at the Mills was filled. Notwithstanding this slump, which had not passed by the end of the year, we were able to dispose of 355 tons, which was 21 tons more than the previous year.

None of the paper collected was wasted, nor was it necessary to hold large stocks. The fall in price did, of course, reduce our income, but this was anticipated and allowed for.

THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS
IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31st MARCH, 1953.

MATERIALS.	YEAR ENDED 31/3/52		YEAR ENDED 31/3/53		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/53	
	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Recd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Recd. £	Wt. dis- posed of Tons	Amt. Recd. £
Kitchen Waste . .	449	1,326	419	1,397	4,550	8,968
Paper . .	340	5,891	355	2,855	3,277	24,830
Metals . .	99	372	217	846	1,715	3,749
Textiles.. . .	20	669	23	647	315	7,149
Glass . .	4	8	9	18	640	2,649
Bones . .	1	9	1	6	112	556
Miscellaneous.. . .	3	57	3	62	62	407
Sundries (incl. Bonuses)	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	916	8,332	1,027	5,831	10,671	49,555

Total Weight to 31/3/53 - 10,671 tons.

Total Income to 31/3/53 - £49,555.

In January, 1953, the Council entered into a further five-year contract with the Thames Board Mills to supply to them our output of waste paper.

Paper is baled in electric presses, and a new press was delivered in November, 1952.

Other Salvage.

23 tons of textiles were collected, and produced a revenue of £647. Our textiles are maintained in a dry and clean condition, and high prices are obtained.

During the year a special drive for scrap iron and steel was organised. The amount of metal, including tins, collected and sold amounted to 217 tons as compared with 99 tons the previous year. The sale of this metal produced £846.

By arrangement with the London and Southern Counties Joint Committee of the Scrap Survey and Drive and the Fleet Urban District Council, we collected and baled tins from that Authority.

The tin baling press is now very old, and requires constant attention. A new press of greater capacity should be provided if we are to continue with this work.

The Kitchen Waste Collection Service.

The Kitchen Waste (Licensing of Private Collectors) (Extension) Order, 1946, is in force in the district, and the Council is under direction to collect kitchen waste and deliver it to the Concentrator Plant at Aldershot operated by the National By-Products, Ltd. Private collectors, unless exempted by the Order, must hold a licence issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The object of the Order is to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease caused by the feeding of swill not properly cooked and sterilised.

The amount of kitchen waste collected during the year showed a decrease of 30 tons, which indicates a falling-off in co-operation by householders. More attention will have to be given to this service if we are going to maintain our previous figures. Tests carried out show that these figures could not only be maintained, but increased. The following table sets out the position over the last five years.

	<u>No. individual containers issued.</u>	<u>Amt. Kitchen waste collected.</u>	<u>Income.</u>
Average to 1949	Nil	320 tons	£458
1950	1,590	378 "	£953
1951	1,953	418 "	£1,150
1952	2,404	449 "	£1,326
1953	2,577	419 "	£1,397

A portion of the area is still to be covered with individual kitchen waste containers, and we have about 150 kitchen waste bins in use. Many of these, however, are in use in shops, cafes and school canteens.

Employees.

Twenty-seven workpeople are employed in the Cleansing and Salvage Department comprising a Foreman, Assistant Foreman, 1 Driver-Mechanic, 7 Drivers, 12 men, 3 youths and 2 women.

Vehicles.

Details of vehicles in operation at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1 Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter, Fore and Aft Tipper. 2 years old.
- 1 rear loading moving floor Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter, 21 cubic yards capacity, 4 years old.
- 1 rear loading moving floor Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter, 15 cubic yards capacity, 14 years old.
- 1 side loading Dennis vehicle, 10 cubic yards capacity, 8 years old.
- 1 Commer, 3-ton lorry, ex-Army vehicle, purchased in 1941.
- 1 Mercury Truck, side loading, 3 cubic yard capacity, 2 years old.
- 1 Bristol M.R. 20 Angledozer - delivered in April, 1952.

A day is allotted to each vehicle for cleaning and maintenance, each driver being responsible for his own vehicle. Repair work is carried out by the Departmental mechanic.

Petrol or Diesel driven vehicles.

When consideration was given during the year to a replacement vehicle, I was instructed by the Health Committee to prepare a report on the use of a diesel engine for refuse collection work. This subject was given long consideration by the Council, but it was eventually decided to have another petrol driven vehicle.

Provision of Dustbins.

52 dustbins of British Standard Specification type were sold by the Council to householders and owners of property in the district.

172 informal notices requiring the provision of a dustbin were served, and 157 were complied with.

3 Statutory Notices were served under the provisions of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936. These notices were complied with, 2 by the occupiers and 1 by the Council in default.

The Financial Aspect of the Cleansing Service.

The costs of the refuse and salvage collection service are shown in the table below:-

Revenue Account	£.	s.	d.
Gross Expenditure	14,462.	2.	1.
Gross Income	6,307.	10.	7.
Net cost	8,154.	11.	6.
Net cost per 1,000 population	311.	12.	0.
Net cost per head		6.	2½
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse and salvage is collected	1,371.	18.	0.
Net cost per house or premises	1.	7.	5½
Rate poundage:-			
Net cost - equivalent rate in the £.		9.038d.	
Percentage of above to total rates in the £.		4.07%	

This service, therefore, which includes the emptying of dustbins and kitchen waste bins, collecting and disposing of salvage, costs Farnborough about three half-pence per head of the population per week.

Trade Refuse.

The charges for the collection of trade refuse were reviewed during the year. It was decided that where there is living accommodation in connection with the trade premises, one bin should be emptied without charge, and that no charge be made for the collection of saleable salvage. These concessions are in accordance with previous policy. All other trade refuse to be charged at the rate of 6d. per bin.

7. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Appendix A on page 33 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

8. INSPECTION OF SHOPS.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Shops Acts with the exception of the provisions of Section 38, Shops Act, 1950, relating to sanitary conveniences, heating and ventilation. These are the responsibility of your Council.

9. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Chimneys coming within the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, were observed for smoke nuisances.

The case of the smoke nuisance at a drum laundry caused by the burning in the open air of drums containing synthetic bitumen, mentioned in my last Report, received much attention and consideration.

A special furnace was eventually designed, which when constructed, it is hoped will enable the process to be carried out without nuisance.

The great London smoke fog, which lasted from the 5th to the 8th December, 1952, was a disaster. It caused about 4,000 deaths in Greater London alone, and enormous damage and disorganisation. Farnborough was on the edge of the fog belt. Concern expressed both in Parliament and in the country generally was so great that the Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry into Atmospheric Pollution. It is to be sincerely hoped that some good will come out of the enquiry, and some positive action taken to prevent a repetition of such a shocking occurrence.

The Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society and your Chief Sanitary Inspector is a member of the National Executive Council of the Society.

10. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is a small open-air swimming pool and a paddling pool in the district, owned and managed by the Council. 21 samples of water were taken and submitted from these pools for bacteriological examination.

There is also a bathing pool at a private school in the area.

11. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL.

One man is employed for rodent control work, and he also carried out other pest control work in conjunction with other members of the Department.

(a) Rodent Destruction.

This work was actively carried on during the year, details of which are summarised in the following table:-

Complaints of infestation received.. ..	224
Visits of inspection	481
Premises found to be infested	245
Visits for baiting and extermination ..	1919
Premises cleared of infestation.. .. .	231

Complaints received show a slight decrease over the previous year. It was found that infestations discovered or reported were less heavy, indicating that the control measures, together with the co-operation of the public, is proving effective.

The Council's properties, including the Sewage Works, Salvage Works and refuse tips, were kept under regular supervision and control, and no major infestations occurred.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises, a charge is based on the actual cost of the work.

By an arrangement with the proprietors of many of the business premises, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at their premises, covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Co-operation is maintained with the Army authorities, who are responsible for rodent control work on War Department property.

(i) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers.

The test baiting of the sewers during the year showed that, as on previous occasions, all sections of the sewerage system were clear, with the exception of the old system in South Farnborough. This system was treated twice during the year, with satisfactory results.

(iii) North-East Hants Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control.

The Council is a constituent member of the above Committee which comprises the Borough of Aldershot, the Farnborough and Fleet Urban District Councils, and the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council, the representatives being one member of the Local Authority with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the district. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Aldershot Military district, and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee also sent representatives.

These meetings, which are held quarterly in the different districts, are a useful medium for discussing rodent control problems and ensuring co-operation between the Local Authorities.

(b) Insect Pests.

The quantity and scope of work under this heading continues to increase. The Department is expected to deal with pests of all kinds. This help is given wherever possible, but the destruction of many of these pests is not the statutory responsibility of the Local Authority, but rather a service made available to the public to fill a need.

In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, the following were some of the pests dealt with, involving 387 visits by your officers:-

Bed-Bugs.	Mosquitoes.
Fleas.	Flies.
Cockroaches.	Earwigs.
Wasps.	Wood-Boring Beetles.
Ants.	Clover-Mites.

Following the discovery that our road gullies were widely and very seriously infested with mosquito larvae, and that mosquitoes were breeding at a considerable rate, all the gullies were treated with a larvaecide. By arrangement with the Engineer and Surveyor, a sprayer with larvaecide was supplied to the workmen engaged on the emptying of gullies with a view to their treatment after emptying and refilling.

Ponds, ditches and watercourses in the area are kept under observation as far as is possible.

(i) Bed Bugs.

4 properties, totalling 14 rooms, were disinfested during the year.

The treatment of infested premises consists of spraying with liquid insecticide, incorporating D.D.T. or Gammexane. Bedding etc. is removed to the steam disinfectors for steam treatment.

(ii) Earwig Infestation - Council Housing Estates.

For the third year in succession, trouble from earwig infestation was experienced on the Hawley Lane and Sinehurst Estates, commencing as on previous occasions in June and continuing until the end of September.

In the early part of the attack we carried out a similar treatment as last year, namely, spraying with an insecticide to provide a barrier against the earwigs entering the houses, but owing to the work involved and the cost, it was decided to supply insecticide powder to the tenants. This was not in use long enough to obtain evidence of its efficiency as compared with spraying.

In a number of earlier cases, examination was made of the gardens of the houses, and earwigs were found in the soil, particularly in the flower borders. In addition, large numbers were found in the wire holes in the concrete garden posts. Although the infestation this year involved a great number of houses, namely, 87 as against 52 last year, the severity of the infestation in the majority of the houses was by no means as severe as previously experienced.

The fact that the area of the Hawley Lane Estate where the original serious infestation occurred in 1950, is now almost clear, gives hope that the worst of the trouble is over.

12. DISINFECTION AND WORK AT THE STEAM
DISINFECTING STATION.

Some 21 consignments of bedding from houses or premises in which cases of infectious disease had occurred or from verminous premises were dealt with at the Steam Disinfector. In addition, 34 properties were visited for the disinfection or disinfestation of rooms.

Steam disinfection work is carried out on behalf of the Frimley and Camberley U.D.C. and the Royal Aircraft Establishment on a rechargeable basis.

13. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The use of caravans for living accommodation, and the use of land as sites continued to receive much consideration by the Health Committee.

The demand for caravan sites is as great as ever, and is only partly met by the privately owned site put into use in 1950. This site was extended during the year to accommodate a further 8 caravans, giving a total of 26. The site is not licensed, a separate licence being issued for each caravan. There is a concrete site for each caravan, and water-closets, drainage and baths are provided. Improvements carried out at the site during the year were the installation of a boiler to provide constant hot water to the baths, wash-basins and sinks, and the extension of the drainage system to provide a gully for the use of each caravan, to which the drainage from the sink is directly connected.

The following are details of the position relating to caravans during the year:-

Number of licences granted					
to station caravans on the					
communal site	..	..	..	..	24

Number of licences granted					
to station caravans on					
individual sites	..	..	..	..	3

Applications for licences					
not granted	..	..	..	..	5

In addition to this residential site, there are 4 sites principally used in connection with travelling shows. These are kept under regular supervision.

14. COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are neither registered common lodging houses nor registered houses let-in-lodgings in the district.

15. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades are carried on in the district.

16. FACTORIES.

There are 83 factories on the register. Details of inspections and action taken under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in Appendices "B" and "D".

The following is a list of trades carried on in local factories:-

Cabinet making and upholstery.	Dental mechanic.
Cycle Repairs.	Baking.
Plumbing.	Engineering.
Sausage making.	Renovation of shock absorbers.
Food preparation.	Stocking repairs.
Radio and electrical repairs.	Tailoring.
Scrap metal and salvage dealer.	Welding and sheet metal work.
Building.	Engine and ship model maker.
Plaster model making.	Watch and clock making.
Joinery.	Film developing.
Clothes dry-cleaning.	Scientific instrument making.
Refrigerator repairs.	Sawmill - Woodworking.
Motor repairs.	Letter press printing and newspaper fudging.
Boot and shoe repairs.	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping.
Printing.	
General masonry.	
Cleansing and purifying of metal drums.	

17. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Your Sanitary Inspectors were appointed Authorised Officers for the administration of this Act. Two shops are licensed for the sale of pet animals.

18. THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

19. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

There were no cases of legal proceedings during the year.

20. FARNBOROUGH AIR DISPLAY.

Attention was given to sanitary and public health matters during the occasion of the annual Air Display of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Your inspectors carried out daily supervision of the food preparing establishments, refuse collection and removal, and sanitary arrangements on the airfield.

The food caterers co-operated and complied with requests or suggestions made, and we were thus able to obtain many improvements, especially with the food handling and washing-up arrangements.

Refuse was collected daily by our vehicles, and the emptying of the sanitary conveniences was carried out by your Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The number of people attending on the two Open Days was so great that the sanitary facilities provided were not adequate. I submitted to the Society a report on the public health and sanitary arrangements with a view to effecting further improvements next year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The housing position in the area is still acute, but good progress is being made by the Council in the erection of new houses.

Permanent houses provided by the Council during the year	132
---	-----

Houses erected by private enterprise during the year	12
---	----

New houses erected by the
Council since the war:-

Permanent.. .. .	1196
Temporary.. .. .	100

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

Progress with housing repairs is retarded by the high cost of building repairs especially to owners of small-rented properties who cannot increase rents to meet these higher costs. More work is entailed by your Officers in getting urgent repair work executed, than was formerly the case with major repairs.

100 houses were inspected and 82 repaired, involving 748 visits of inspection.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

Closing and Demolition Orders.

A Demolition Order was made in connection with 20, Queens Road, but the house had not been vacated by the end of the year.

No Closing Orders were made.

Overcrowding.

Progress was made in dealing with overcrowding in the district.

At the beginning of the year, there were 5 cases on the Register, and 3 cases were added during the year. 7 cases were abated, 2 by private action, and 5 by the Council re-housing the families concerned. 1 case was outstanding at the end of the year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The duties of the Department under this heading include the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the Slaughterhouse, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, and the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold under clean and hygienic conditions. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are regularly taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.

This food inspection work is a big task, and more time has to be spent on it than on any other section of the work of the Department. It is dealt with below under its different headings.

(a) THE MILK SUPPLY.

There are four dairies and twenty-three distributors of milk on the Register, and constant supervision of these premises and the milk supply is maintained.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the responsibility for licensing of premises where milk is pasteurised was transferred from Local Authorities to Food and Drugs Authorities, in our case, the County Council. By arrangement with the County Council, these duties are carried out by your Council on their behalf and this arrangement is working satisfactorily.

The following are details of the number and type of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and dairies and persons registered under the Milk Regulations, 1949:-

Number of distributors of milk	..	..	23
Number of dairies on register.	..	..	4
Dealers Licensed to use the designation Tuberculin Tested Milk..	..	..	7
Dealers Licensed to use the designation Pasteurised Milk	..	..	5
Dealers Licensed to use the designation Sterilised Milk	..	..	9
Supplementary Licences issued for Tuberculin Tested Milk..	..	..	5

Supplementary Licences issued for Pasteurised Milk	4
Supplementary Licences issued for Sterilised Milk	1
Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licensed to use the designation Pasteurised Milk.	1

Milk Sampling.

The standards for designated milks are prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised and Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

During the year 139 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, of which 11 or 7.9% did not reach the required standard. The necessary action was taken in each case where an unsatisfactory result was obtained.

The detailed results are set out in the following table:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised Milk	75	71	4
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	45	40	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk	2	2	-
Sterilised Milk	7	7	-
Non-Designated Milk	10	8	2
TOTAL	139	128	11

Biological Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

5 samples of milk were submitted to a biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and in all cases negative results were received.

Cleansing and Sterilising of Milk Bottles and Equipment.

24 milk bottles and 2 churn rinsings were submitted for bacteriological examination. 1 churn rinsing was unsatisfactory, but after investigation a subsequent sample proved to be satisfactory.

The standard for milk bottles suggested by the Laboratories is as follows:-

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle.

Not more than 600.....Satisfactory.
Over 600 but less than 2,000 ...Fairly satisfactory.
Over 2,000.....Unsatisfactory.

In accordance with these standards, 16 milk bottles were satisfactory, 5 fairly satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughterhouse.

There is one slaughterhouse in use in the Urban District. It is under the control of the Ministry of Food and is a slaughtering centre for the Urban Districts of Farnborough and Fleet, and the Rural District of Hartley Wintney. As the Council is aware, the Farnborough Slaughterhouse is in many respects both inadequate and unsatisfactory, and nothing short of a major reconstruction can make it satisfactory.

Until the Government has announced its future slaughterhouse policy, there seems to be little that can be done on this matter, and we have to do our best to carry out meat inspection under difficult conditions, and to try and keep the premises as hygienic as possible.

Meat Inspection.

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo. 62 (Foods). 320 visits were made to the slaughterhouse where 5,653 animals were killed and inspected.

It was found that 18.8% of all cows inspected were affected in some degree with tuberculosis. It is pleasing to report a marked decrease in the number of cows found to be infected with tuberculosis during the past few years. This is shown in the following table:-

1945	45.2%
1946	39.3%
1947	45.
1948	35.9%
1949	32.6%
1950	29.2%
1951	25.9%
1952	18.8%

6 cows were found to have lesions of tuberculosis in the supramammary gland of the udder. This represented 1.2% of all cows inspected, and 6.3% of those found to be affected with tuberculosis. These figures show a slight increase over the number found to be so affected in the previous year.

The incidence of disease in sheep may seem rather high especially as these animals are normally resistant to disease. This figure is accounted for by the high proportion of lungs affected by a minor parasite of which sheep are prone, but which does not normally affect the carcase.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Routine inspection of carcasses for the presence of this parasite was continued during the year, and of 1,625 bovines inspected, 45 or 2.8% were found to be affected. Cysts were found in the heads of 17 bullocks and in the hearts of 16. They were found in the heads of 5 cows, and in the hearts of 7. There were no infestations found in the diaphragms of either cows or bullocks.

A number of diseased specimens were forwarded for examination to the Veterinary Investigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Reading.

I am grateful to N.S. Barron, Esq., Ph.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Veterinary Investigation Officer, for his help and co-operation with the examination of these and other specimens.

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED					
	Bulls, Bullocks Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected	1,115	510	432	3,481	115
<u>DISEASE EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	1	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	269	143	3	1,040	42
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	24.1	28.2	0.7	29.9	40
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	5	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	117	91	-	-	2
% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.9	18.8	-	-	1.7

The weight of meat condemned amounted to 10 tons 21 lbs.

Other Foods.

The following quantities of other foods were condemned following inspection at food shops and food preparing premises:-

70 tins Milk.	2 jars Jam.
716 tins Meat, Fruit, Soup,	2½ lbs. Cheese.
Vegetables and Syrup.	29 lbs. Sausages.
39 tins Fish.	35 tins Jam and
2 pkts. Macaroni.	Marmalade.
3 pkts. Cereals.	33 Eggs.
2 pkts. Cheese.	70 lbs. Fish.
79 jars Fish-Paste.	116 blocks Ice-Cream.
6 pkts. Semolina.	7 lbs. Ham.
11 lbs. Butter.	1 Chicken.
26 pkts. Flour.	7 jars Mincemeat.
6 pkts. Biscuits.	42 lbs. Prunes.
2 pkts. Coconut.	

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council is the responsible authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. C. O. Perry, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending 31st March, 1953:-

Article.	No. of Samples Taken.	
	Genuine.	Unsatisfactory.
Butter and Other Fats	2	-
Drugs	2	-
Milk	69	3
Sausage and Other Meat Products	5	-
Spirits	5	-
Other Foods	10	-
TOTALS	93	3

The 72 samples of milk contained an average of 3.84% milk fat and 8.86% non-fatty solids.

Unsatisfactory Samples. Three samples of milk taken from a producer at Cove on 30th January, 1953, were certified to contain 5.9, 2.1 and 4.8 per cent of added water respectively. Proceedings were taken, and the defendant who stated that someone may have gone into the dairy whilst it was unattended, helped themselves to milk and replaced it with water, was given an absolute discharge on payment of £6. 18s. 0d. costs."

(c) SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

As much time as possible has been devoted to this important work. It is pleasing to report that major alterations and improvements have been carried out at a number of premises, and much needed refrigeration equipment is gradually being installed.

I think it can be claimed that the standard of cleanliness in our food premises is quite good. We have our black spots, premises that need to be constantly visited, and which, if left for a while, rapidly deteriorate. Such premises are a constant source of anxiety, because it is evident that true food hygiene is not, as it should be, a part of the business, but is rather a tiresome requirement. These premises are gradually being eliminated, but so long as they exist, the danger of an outbreak of food poisoning is always present.

Our fishmongers were requested to make provision by the summer of 1953 for the protection of fish exposed on open slabs, either by closing the open shop front, or by the use of water sprayers or the provision of refrigeration equipment.

An unsatisfactory practice which is frequently noted is the depositing of fresh vegetables and fruit close to the ground on the forecourt of shops, inviting contamination from animals. These traders, when requested, will raise the food to a higher level, but only too often revert back to the old practice after a short time.

Another problem to be tackled is the use of paper of doubtful origin and cleanliness for wrapping foodstuffs. The position is not satisfactory in many of our meat and fish shops. The use of used newspapers is common practice, the usual arguments submitted in support being

- a) New paper is difficult to obtain.
- b) It is too expensive to use.
- c) A clean inner wrapper is provided.

New paper is now available, and as to cost, there are some traders who have always used new wrapping paper. The third argument does not always apply, and I have often seen fish put direct into old newspaper. Furthermore, an inner wrapping when used is often far too small.

I consider the time has come when such newspaper should no longer be used for the wrapping of foods.

The following are details of the type and the number of food trades carried on in the district, and inspections carried out at these premises.

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Number in District</u>	<u>Number of inspections carried out</u>
Bakers.	8	37
Butchers.	15	99
Cafes.	32	162
Ice Cream Dealers.	64	136
Food Preparation.	15	90
Fishmongers	7	40
Fish Fryers	5	16

Food trades (contd.)

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Number in District</u>	<u>Number of inspections carried out</u>
Dairies and Retail		
Purveyors of milk.	23	138
Licensed Premises.	28	20
Other Food Shops, (Grocers, Green-grocers, Confectioners).	117	378

The Food Hygiene Guild continued to operate, and the Advisory Committee met on six occasions.

There was an attendance of about 70 at the Annual Meeting, at which films were shown, and these were followed by a Food Hygiene "Quiz".

The Guild is not well supported by the traders. At the end of the year there were 22 trader members.

(d) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Eight additional premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, bringing the number of premises on the Register to 58. Regular supervision of premises was maintained and ice cream vehicles entering the district were also regularly inspected. In most cases the ice cream is sold prepacked. No ice cream is manufactured in the district.

31 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test with the following results:-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Provisional Grades.</u>
16	Grade 1
11	Grade 2
2	Grade 3
2	Grade 4

(e) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

No premises were registered during the year for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food, and the total number of registered premises remains at fifteen.

All the registered premises are provided with constant supplies of hot water and washing facilities.

(f) BAKEHOUSES.

There are 8 bakehouses on the register, to which 37 visits were paid during the year.

Improvements carried out in food premises as the result of action by the Department are included in Appendix "B".

APPENDIX A.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Inspections and visits in connection with	
Infectious Disease cases	129
Visits in connection with overcrowding .	22
Visits to verminous houses	40
Dirty houses	4
Water Supply	40
Piggeries.. .. .	30
Caravans and moveable dwellings	116
Workplaces and Offices	14
Refuse and Salvage Disposal	519
Refuse and Salvage Collection	2209
Dustbins	507
Ponds, Ditches and Watercourses	48
Accumulations and Deposits	38
Hackney Carriages	41
Visits to builders and owners	292
Keeping of animals	22
Smoke observations	27
Old drains tested	2
Old drains inspected	163
Miscellaneous sanitary visits.	195
Trade refuse	71

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION AND THE INSPECTION
OF FOOD PREMISES AND VEHICLES.

Meat inspection at the slaughterhouse	320
Meat inspection at shops and stalls	12
Butchers	99
Fishmongers and poulterers	40
Grocers	228
Greengrocers and fruiterers	73
Dairies	118
Milk Shops	20
Milk Vehicles	21
Ice Cream Premises	136
Fried Fish Shops	16
Food preparing premises	90
Restaurants	162
Food Vehicles	26
Bakehouses	37
Confectioners	77
Licensed Premises	20
Miscellaneous food visits	160

SAMPLING.

Milk Samples	139
Submitted for Bacteriological Examination ..	139
Submitted for Biological Examination	5
Milk bottles tested for Sterility.. .. .	24
Churn Washings.. .. .	2
Water Samples	2
Swimming Pool water samples	21
Ice Cream Samples	31

APPENDIX A.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. (Contd.)

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of Informal Notices served	289
Number of Informal Notices complied with..	276
Number of Statutory Notices served	9
Number of Statutory Notices complied with.	3

APPENDIX B.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Verminous houses cleansed..	..	..	..	..	5
Dirty houses cleansed.	..	..	..	..	2
Rooms redecorated	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilation provided to habitable rooms	..	..	..	..	1
Means of heating provided to rooms	..	..	..	..	1
Wallplaster repaired..	..	..	..	..	44
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	..	..	..	..	2
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	14
Additional underfloor ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	2
Damp floors replaced by damp-proof floors	..	..	..	..	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	11
Windows repaired or replaced	..	..	..	..	23
Windows provided with new sash cords	..	..	..	..	20
Doors and door frames repaired..	..	..	..	..	12
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
Fireplaces repaired or renewed..	..	..	..	..	19
Chimney flues repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Food stores ventilated	..	..	..	..	2
Handrails and balustrades provided to staircases	..	..	..	..	1
Insanitary wastepipes replaced by new trapped lead wastepipes discharging into gullies	..	..	..	..	5
Water services repaired	..	..	..	..	7
Dampness abated..	..	..	..	..	24
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	35
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	..	..	..	..	6
New chimney pots fixed	..	..	..	..	2
Rainwater soakaways constructed or cleansed	..	..	..	..	5
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired.	..	..	..	..	28
Walls repointed or repaired	..	..	..	..	16
External walls rendered with cement..	..	..	..	..	3
Ventilators renewed	..	..	..	..	1
Fuel stores repaired..	..	..	..	..	1
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled	..	..	..	..	3
Draining boards provided to sinks	..	..	..	..	1
Defective dustbins renewed.	..	..	..	..	170
Yards or paths repaved or repaired	..	..	..	..	3

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Structures of sanitary conveniences repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Defective sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Choked drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage disposal installations cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pail closets abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cesspools and septic tanks abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Waterclosets provided in place of pail closets.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Premises connected to sewer	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

APPENDIX B.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES (Contd.)

FACTORIES.

Sufficient sanitary conveniences provided..	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed..	2
Intervening ventilated spaces provided for sanitary conveniences	3
Lighting provided to waterclosets	1
Water supply provided to waterclosets. ..	1
Roofs repaired	1
Walls repaired	1
Eaves gutters repaired	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	2
Proper means of escape in case of fire provided.. .. .	1

WORKPLACES AND SHOPS.

Additional waterclosets provided.	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed..	2
Additional ventilation provided.. .. .	1

FOOD PREMISES.

Walls repaired	6
Doors repaired	3
Floors renewed or repaired.. .. .	4
Ceilings repaired.	1
Windows repaired.. .. .	1
Roofs repaired	2
Sinks provided	1
Constant supply of hot water provided. ..	2
Soap and clean towels provided	4
Walls and ceilings cleansed and decorated..	12
Utensils cleansed.	3
Floors, windows and shelves cleansed after notice	2
Waterclosets repaired.. .. .	5
New food stores provided	1
Facilities provided for storing waste food.	1
Floors cleansed	1

MILK, ICE CREAM AND OTHER FOOD VEHICLES.

Food vehicles cleansed.	1
Food vehicles provided with racks	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deposits of refuse removed.. .. .	3
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated ..	1
Ditches cleansed.. .. .	1
Nuisances from offensive smells abated ..	1

APPENDIX C.
HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

	Totals.
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	100
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	748
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. .. .	29
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	56

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	82
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
 - (a) By owners -
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. -

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.. .. . 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. -
- (3) Number of houses demolished as a result of informal action .. -
- (4) Number of persons displaced. .. -

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. 1
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit -

(e) Overcrowding.

- (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered 3
- (2) Number of cases of overcrowding abated.. .. . 7
- (3) Number of persons concerned in such cases 53

APPENDIX D.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT
MECHANICAL POWER.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health -
made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	31	2	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	68	87	5	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- worker's premises)	3	2	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	83	120	7	Nil

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which Defects were found.				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remed- ied.	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	9	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	8	-	-	-

